

ms. meadows

Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

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To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal Section, Cotton Processing Division
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

F A R M I N C O M E

SOURCES OF FARM INCOME, SOUTHERN LABORATORY REGION, 1946

Cash receipts from farming in the Southern Laboratory region aggregated \$4,424 million in 1946, an increase of 8.8 percent over 1945 and 252.9 percent of the 1940 income. Of the 1946 total, 97.4 percent was from farm marketings and 2.6 percent from government payments. The region's share of national farm income was 17.5 percent, as compared with 18.2 percent in 1945 (table 1).

Table 1.- Total agricultural income, United States and Southern Laboratory Region 1939 - 1946

Year	United States	Southern Laboratory Region	SRRL Region as % of U.S.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1939	8,685	1,768	20.4
1940	9,109	1,749	19.2
1941	11,742	2,246	19.1
1942	16,013	3,005	18.8
1943	20,014	3,688	18.4
1944	21,042	4,029	19.1
1945	22,295	4,066	18.2
1946	25,323	4,424	17.5

Compiled from The Farm Income Situation, BAE

In general, there was little change in the relative importance of the various crops and livestock items in the SRRL region as compared with last year. Cotton continued as the most important crop, contributing 26.2 percent of the cash income from marketings in 1946, as compared with 25.3 percent last year and 40.9 percent in 1935-39. Livestock and livestock products as a group, however, contributed more than cotton to the regional income, as they have since the beginning of the war. Cash receipts from marketing each crop and livestock item, in dollars and in percentages of the total are given in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2.- Contribution of various crops, livestock, and livestock products to the total cash receipts ^{1/} of farmers in the Southern Laboratory Region ^{2/}, 1925 - 46

	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946 ^{4/}
Million Dollars						
Averages						
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	2,284.9	1,185.4	1,532.4	2,749.7	3,940.2	4,310.0
CROPS	1,759.8	856.8	1,044.3	1,753.3	2,435.0	2,691.8
Cotton Lint	1,163.7	492.2	540.3	783.4	873.0	976.9
Cottonseed	130.6	56.4	86.2	134.2	120.8	154.2
Total Cotton	1294.3	548.6	626.5	917.6	993.8	1,131.1
Truck Crops	16.7	61.1	13.4	141.8	236.7	239.1
Wheat	78.1	34.8	51.9	94.0	181.6	178.3
Tobacco	26.8	16.6	38.4	57.9	115.0	146.8
Oranges	26.5	24.4	33.3	74.1	131.4	140.2
Peanuts	15.0	11.9	21.0	74.0	111.7	123.2
Rice	31.9	19.7	28.5	70.5	97.1	104.1
Grapefruit	17.3	14.1	17.3	42.2	80.4	77.8
Corn	24.9	9.8	16.7	36.4	54.0	66.5
Grain Sorghums	6.0	3.3	4.0	23.8	58.2	66.0
Peaches	16.3	10.2	6.2	19.6	54.9	46.4
Sweetpotatoes	11.6	9.3	10.9	17.8	33.8	35.3
Potatoes	17.9	11.5	12.5	22.4	32.4	31.0
Other	116.5	81.5	103.7	161.2	254.0	306.0
LIVESTOCK	525.1	328.6	488.1	996.4	1,505.2	1,618.2
Cattle, Calves	173.6	96.1	167.8	333.4	549.3	634.5
Dairy Products	125.8	122.4	125.9	206.9	275.4	309.5
Hogs	68.2	34.9	66.2	165.7	209.9	225.7
Eggs	78.3	41.2	52.4	123.1	190.7	178.1
Chickens	38.7	23.2	24.6	76.3	155.3	143.7
Wool, Mohair	19.7	14.2	25.2	42.1	42.9	42.5
Sheep, Lambs	7.8	5.8	10.8	21.8	33.1	35.8
Turkeys	3/	8.9	10.9	18.8	30.4	31.3
Other	13.0	1.9	4.3	8.3	18.2	17.1

^{1/} From Farm Marketings; does not include government payments.

^{2/} Includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^{3/} Turkeys included in "Other" for 1925-29 average.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Compiled from "Farm Income Situation" 1944-46 (BAE), "Cash Receipts From Farming by States and Commodities" 1924-44 (BAE).

Table 3.- Importance of various crops, livestock, and livestock products as sources of cash farm income from marketings in the Southern Laboratory Region, 1925-46

	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946
	Percent					
	Averages					
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CROPS	77.0	72.3	68.2	63.8	61.8	62.5
Cotton Lint	50.9	41.5	35.3	28.5	22.2	22.6
Cottonseed	5.7	4.8	5.6	4.9	3.1	3.6
Total Cotton	56.6	46.3	40.9	33.4	25.3	26.2
Truck Crops	3.4	5.1	4.8	5.2	6.0	5.6
Wheat	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.1
Tobacco	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.4
Oranges	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.4
Peanuts	.6	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
Rice	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.4
Grapefruit	.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
Corn	1.1	.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Grain Sorghums	.2	.3	.3	.9	1.5	1.5
Peaches	.7	.9	.4	.7	1.4	1.1
Sweetpotatoes	.5	.8	.7	.6	.9	.8
Potatoes	.8	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.7
Other	5.1	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.4	7.1
LIVESTOCK	23.0	27.7	31.8	36.2	38.2	37.5
Cattle, Calves	7.6	8.1	11.0	12.1	14.0	14.7
Dairy Products	5.5	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.2
Hogs	3.0	2.9	4.3	6.0	5.3	5.2
Eggs	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.1
Chickens	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.8	3.9	3.3
Wool, Mohair	.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0
Sheep, Lambs	.3	.5	.7	.8	.8	.8
Turkeys	1/	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7
Other	.6	.2	.3	.3	.5	.5

1/ Turkeys included in "Other" for 1925-29 average.
Based on data given in table 2.

L I N T C O T T O N

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND MILL ACTIVITY

Cotton consumption in June fell off more than seasonally and was considerably less than consumption a month earlier or a year ago. The number of active spindle hours was slightly higher, however, than a year ago. It appears that cotton consumption will total about 10,050,000 bales for the crop year just ended (July 31st). This total is smaller than the totals for crop years 1941 and 1942 but sets a record for peacetime consumption.

Table 4.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: June	: May	: June	: June
	: 1947	: 1947	: 1946	: 1940
Consumption, bales	: 728,251	: 827,234	: 792,317	: 565,416
On hand, 1000 bales	: 2,906	: 3,765	: 7,661	: 10,738
Active spindle hours, billions	: 9.1	: 9.9	: 8.8	: 6.9
Spindle activity, percent of	:	:	:	:
80-hour capacity	: 113.6	: 119.7	: 115.4	: 87.9
	:	:	:	:

Table 5.- Cotton consumption by crop years, 1940-46

Year	: 1,000	::	Year	: 1,000
	: Bales	::		: Bales
1940	: 9,722	::	1944	: 9,568
1941	: 11,170	::	1945	: 9,163
1942	: 11,100	::	1946 <u>1/</u>	: 10,050
1943	: 9,943	::		:
	:	::		:

1/ Preliminary.

COTTON CROP FORECAST

The first government estimate of this year's cotton production (August 8) gives an estimate of 11,844,000 bales as compared with a similar estimate for 1946 of 9,290,000 bales and an actual final production for that year of 8,640,000 bales. A yield per acre of 270.8 pounds per acre was forecast as compared with 235.3 pounds in 1946 and 253.6 pounds in 1945. (A crop of this size should ease somewhat the present tight cotton situation resulting from the fact that last year's consumption and exports were substantially greater than production.)

According to the July 1 crop report, the acreage planted to upland cotton is 21,389,000 acres as compared with 18,190,000 acres last year. Two-thirds of the more than 3 million acres increase is in Texas, with "a major portion of the increase . . . in the Northwestern portion, where extreme drought in 1945

and 1946 prevented farmers from planting their intended acreage." All states except Oklahoma had increased cotton acreage over last year.

Acreage of American-Egyptian cotton in cultivation on July 1st is estimated at 1,300 acres compared with 3,100 last year, and the 10-year average of 70,700 acres.

COTTON PRICES

On August 7th, cotton delivered at mills was selling for 38.08 cents as compared with an average of 38.93 cents in June and 37.53 cents in May 1947. Cotton fabric prices declined slightly and mill margins by more than a cent per pound from May to June.

Table 6.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

	: June	: May	: November:	: June	: Average
	: 1947	: 1947	: 1946	: 1946	: 1939-40
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.	: 38.93	: 37.53	: 32.20	: 30.50	: 11.01
Rayon, viscose staple,	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.	: 28.48	: 28.48	: 23.67	: 22.25	: 22.25
Cotton fabrics, average	:	:	:	:	:
17 constructions 2/	: 83.34	: 83.54	: 71.25	: 50.79	: 22.86
Mill margins 3/, average	:	:	:	:	:
17 cotton fabrics	: 46.46	: 47.86	: 40.52	: 21.94	: 12.68
	:	:	:	:	:

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable wastes.
- 3/ Differences between cloth prices and prices (10 market average) of cotton assumed to be used in the 17 constructions.

COTTON PRODUCTS

OUTPUT OF COTTON BROAD WOVEN GOODS

Data on production of cotton fabrics are being released much more slowly by the Bureau of the Census than they were last year. Figures for the first quarter, 1947, did not become available until July 18th. They indicate a total production of 2,470 million linear yards of cotton fabrics (except tire fabric) during January-March, 4.7 percent more than the preceding quarter and 8.6 percent more than a year ago. Production of cotton duck, colored-yarn goods, and wide cotton fabrics increased more than 10 percent over the preceding quarter, while "specialties and all other" declined 13.9 percent.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND RAYON TIRE FABRIC AND CORD

Production of tire fabric and cord again exceeded past records in the first quarter of 1947, totaling 150 million pounds. Cotton's percentage was 61.9 percent during this period, 59.9 percent in the last quarter of 1946, 59.4 percent

for all of 1946, and 61.0 percent for 1945.

Table 7.- Production of tire fabric, United States, 1944-47
Thousand pounds

	Cotton				Rayon				
	Tire	Chafer &	Tire cord:		Cord and:	Tire cord:			
Year	cord	all other:	not	Total	other	not	Total		TOTAL
	fabrics:	fabrics:	woven		fabrics:	woven			
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1943	147,020:	36,382	54,323	237,725:	38,871:	4,900	43,771:		281,496
1944	155,932:	44,954	64,357	265,243:	87,225:	7,163	94,388:		359,631
1945	165,647:	54,244	62,592	282,483:	165,428:	15,334	180,762:		463,245
1946	162,860:	73,686	74,678	311,224:	213,068		213,068:		524,292
1946 4th:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
quarter:	44,027:	21,031	20,649	85,707:	51,457:	5,858	57,315:		143,022
1947 1st:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
quarter:	49,377:	21,815	21,972	93,164:	52,059:	5,322	57,381:		150,545
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from Facts for Industry, Bureau of the Census.

CHEAPER COTTON CORD TO BE USED IN SECOND LINE TIRES

Rubber manufacturers expect to produce only 40 million "first-line" tires during the second half of 1947, as compared with 52 million during the first half. It is rumored that the "Big Four" all have "second-line" tires engineered and ready for market, and can now start to produce them because of excess capacity. "One guess (regarding second-line tires) is that the tire makers will get around the seeming natural vs. synthetic stalemate (natural rubber is now selling 4 to 5 cents below government-pegged 18-1/2 -cent-a-pound synthetic) by using greater quantities of reclaimed rubber than previously planned. Reclaimed rubber sells for 7 to 8 cents a pound. Other economies will probably include cheaper cotton cord and smaller cross sections. The tires will be lighter in weight, too, than first grade road-gear. Introduction of the second grade tires is expected in about September.

According to rubber men, production of passenger, truck, and bus tires totaled as follows:

1939-41	average	63 million
1946	between	87-88 million (including 66 million passenger car tires; remainder truck, bus, farm, motorcycle, and bicycle units)

One Big Four company anticipates following outputs in future:

1947	93 million units (including 70 million passenger car tires)
Third quarter	23 " "
Fourth quarter	18 " "
1948	83 " "
1949	79 " "
1950	80.5 " (expected gain predicated on increased)
1951	82.5 " (population; more cars on highway)

Wall Street Journal, July 17, 1947, p. 1

(Total production of cotton and rayon tire cord was 524 million pounds in 1946, 59% cotton. On basis of above, total consumption of tire cord should be about 554 million pounds in 1947, 493 million pounds in 1948.)

RESEARCH ON CONTINUOUS FILAMENT COTTON URGED

Dr. J. H. Dillon, director of research of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., and of the Textile Foundation, urged continuation of research into the problem of joining cotton fibers together to make continuous filament, in the "Textile Topics" broadcasts sponsored by J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., this week. He said that cotton is superior to synthetic fibers in certain chemical qualities but is inferior because of its short fibers. Therefore, continuous filament cotton would be the solution, since it would utilize the superior quality of cotton and offset its characteristic of short fiber length. Dr. Dillon added that progress has already been made in this direction.

Daily News Record, July 7, 1947, p.14

"FIBER-BONDED" BELTS, BANDS AND ROPES DEVELOPED

Cutler Textiles, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, have gone into full production on their "Fiber-Bonded" tapes, belts, bands, and ropes and the new K-C splice for making tapes and belts endless throughout. The tapes and belts are said to have one percent less stretch and 50 percent or more breaking strength, and to be lower in price than competitive tapes. Marked savings at Westinghouse and "one of the largest sheeting mills" are cited. The rope made by the "Fiber-Bonded" process is 1/4 inch in gauge and has a break of over 900 pounds "versus 420 pounds gray break" (The latter is Federal Specifications break).

American Wool and Cotton Reporter July 10, 1947

WARNER & SWAZEY ENTERS LOOM MANUFACTURING FIELD

Warner & Swazey Company, Cleveland, expects to complete 5 pilot-models of "the American version of the Swiss Sulzer Weaving Machine," for which they have American manufacturing rights. If successful, production models will be available early in 1949. Filling thread is thrown across by means of a "gripper" from a single cheese, obviating bobbin winding and shuttles.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, June 19, 1947, p. 39

ASBESTOS, COTTON MIXED IN NEW DISH CLOTH

A new dishtowel said to wipe dishes faster and dryer has been introduced to New York housewives. "The unusual thing about this towel is that it contains 20 percent asbestos, a material long noted for its ability to resist fire and recently discovered to have excellent water absorption and polishing properties. Asbestos combined with 80 percent cotton produces a fabric resembling linen in appearance. When dyed the cotton absorbs color but the asbestos remains white, resulting in a mottled fabric."

Cotton Trade Journal, July 4, 1947, p. 7

TEXTILE FLAMEPROOFING LEGISLATION POSTPONED

No action was taken by Congress on several flammability bills in the last session. Whether action is taken when Congress reconvenes is said to depend largely on whether a commercial standard is adopted and followed by the industry. "It is expected that such a proposed standard will be circulated to the

trade shortly in final form and there are some indications that it will be accepted by the required majority."

Daily News Record, July 29, 1947, p. 25

WATER-REPELLENT THREAD FOR RAINCOATS NEEDED

"Much more attention must be paid to the manufacture of thread treated with permanent water repellent, it is commented in rainwear manufacturing quarters. So far as could be learned in a quick check, only two thread companies are working on such a project and none of their product is actually on the market. The importance of having the thread in a rainwear garment repellent, as well as the fabric itself, is self-evident, since absorbent thread will act as a wick to carry water through to the inside."

Need for waterproofing thread and seam bindings is emphasized by recent studies by George A. Slowinske and Arthur G. Pope of DuPont.

Daily News Record, July 18, 1947, p. 27

MILLS RESUME TREK SOUTHWARD

Movement of old textile mills from North to South, interrupted during the war, is reported to be underway again according to an editorial in the Journal of Commerce. The editorial cites (1) transfer of "substantial part" of operation of Nashua Manufacturing Company to Southern units of Textron, Inc., the holding company; (2) movement of part of equipment of Peacedale Mills to South; (3) that Berkshire Fine Spinning Company has purchased land in Tennessee for a new plant; (4) that Clark Thread Company will move from Newark, New Jersey to South. Royal Little said Nashua operations were being transferred because mills were too large for available labor supply in Nashua, New Hampshire; workers and supervisors were older and less efficient than in South; taxes were higher; and although the North-South wage differential was reduced during the war, "enormous work load differentials still exist."

Journal of Commerce, August 1, 1947, p. 12

Citizens of Belton, S. C., and Pickens, S. C., are raising funds to erect buildings costing \$60,000 each to be leased to Textron, Inc., which will operate plants to make men's shorts, pajamas, and other garments. Each place will employ 275 to 300 women with an annual payroll of about \$500,000.

Daily News Record, August 4, 1947, p. 1

COTTON-PAPER BALE COVERINGS USED TO REPLACE JUTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The whole of the Union of South Africa's next wool clip will be packed in 800,000 bales made from an interwoven combination of cotton and paper now being produced in a South African plant. "Sample packs were recently put through extensive packing and pressing tests at Durham and they proved to be even more suitable than the usual jute packs owing to the fact that the new combination was non-hairy." According to "Mr. Kenney," Jute Controller, "The Government intends importing special machinery from overseas for the spinning and weaving of this cotton-paper combination on an increased scale in order to produce sacks and bags of all sizes." At present, production is limited to wool packs. The cotton-paper combination was developed by a commercial firm.

Jute and Canvas Review, May 1947, p. 5

COMPETITIVE MATERIALS

LINEN TOWEL MANUFACTURER SWITCHES TO RAYON

Meredith Linen Mills, Meredith, N. H., suspended manufacture of linen toweling several months ago and now is experimenting with spinning 5.5 denier rayon staple, claimed equal in appearance to high quality flax, into toweling (for towels, draperies, and dress materials) on "Gill Spinning Machines." The latter are said to be the only equipment of their type in the country.

Daily News Record, July 29, 1947, p. 22

SYNTHETIC FIBER NAMES AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION

Federal Trade Commission is reported to be sounding out synthetic fiber producers on the proposition of calling a "broad trade practice conference . . . to work out appropriate labeling description for such synthetic fibers as rayon, protein base fibers, nylon, Vinyon, and others." Controversy over calling "Celanese" rayon is involved. The Better Fabrics Bureau, New York, and cleaners and dyers are said to want mandatory labeling of rayon by process.

Daily News Record, July 25, 1947, p. 29

INDUSTRIAL RAYON SEEKS SITE IN SOUTH

Industrial Rayon Corporation, reported recently as planning to finance a 25 million dollar expansion program, is seeking a site in the South for a new plant. Representatives have visited Atlanta and other sections of Georgia, and have inspected sites in Alabama, Tennessee, and Ohio. "Because of continued high building costs," they did not expect that construction would get under way soon.

Daily News Record, July 29, 1947, p. 22

PAPER INDUSTRY CATCHING UP ON DEMAND

Except for newsprint, the paper industry is reported to be catching up on demand according to an article in the Wall Street Journal. "Still scarce in varying degrees are Kraft wrapping paper, book and printing paper, tissues, towels, and standard bags. But in recent weeks some sections of the country have reported a surplus of some types of products - especially shipping cartons and container board." The paper industry counts on an increasing market. "Paper has penetrated into new uses, in heavy competition with other materials. . . For instance, jute, cotton, and burlap bags as well as wood and metal boxes were widely displaced during the war by shipping sacks. . . In 1920, average American used 145 pounds of paper products. By last year his use hit 318 pounds, and it will be higher this year."

Wall Street Journal, July 18, 1947

NYLON CLAIMED BEST FOR TROPICAL CLOTHING

After a series of tests on the Arizona desert, Col. Walter B. Richardson, commanding officer of Task Force Furnace, said he had recommended that the only cool textile to be worn by the Army under high temperatures was nylon. Linen interstices stay open under extreme heat, but the linen itself clings to the body and stays moist under perspiration. Rayon shreds minutely under high temperatures, develops moisture of its own, and begins to smell and rot. "Silk is impossible: under extreme heat it simply fuses; under lesser heat, it simmers. . . Sun rays

burnish and frizzle the fabric." The commander said uniforms for desert warfare must cover the skin surface as much as possible. "He himself was wearing a nylon experimental desert suit, from the shining surface of which the hot rays of the sun seemed to glance off." (No mention of cotton in article.)

Daily News Record, July 30, 1947, p. 28

WOOL DISPOSAL PLANS MADE

In tariff talks between Australia and the United States at Geneva, the Australian delegation emphasized that lowering of wool duties in the United States "will help wool internationally to better meet increasing competition of synthetic fibers. . . It is understood that Dr. J. J. Dedman, head of Australia's scientific and research department, has outlined plans to cooperate with the United States with a view to assisting the United States to dispose of its own surplus wool."

Daily News Record, July 21, 1947, p. 1

FIBER FLAX ACREAGE DOWN

Fiber flax acreage in Oregon is estimated at 6,100 acres as compared with 8,300 acres in 1946. Abandonment is expected to leave 5,100 acres, one-third less than last year.

Crop Production, BAE, July 10, 1947

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPLETES EXPANSION

Tennessee Eastman has just completed an expansion of 30% in filament yarn capacity and more than 100 percent increase in staple fiber capacity over 1945.

Daily News Record, July 10, 1947, p. 22

(In 1945, Tennessee Eastman is believed to have produced about 36 million pounds of filament yarn and 15 million pounds of staple acetate rayon.)

NEW NYLON PLANT RUNNING

First unit of the new nylon yarn producing facilities, being installed at Martinsville, Virginia, was expected to run in July. When the new equipment at this plant is completely installed and in operation, the nylon output should increase by approximately 30 percent.

Journal of Commerce, July 16, 1947, p. 14

TEST NEW PLASTICS FOR TOBACCO SHADE

Bloomfield, Conn.- Hartman Tobacco Co. is experimenting here on two new plastic cloths, which may replace cotton in the production of shade-grown tobacco. A full acre is being tested with the new materials, one a green screening, the other white and woven like the cotton fabric. Cotton cloth is easily ignited, and presents a constant fire hazard; the new material melts but will not burst into flame. The new fabric is approximately as heavy as wet cotton fabric, but is expected to last longer.

Daily News Record, July 2, 1947, p. 22

RAMIE PROGRESS CITED

A comprehensive economic review entitled "Ramie: 1947," by Earl L. Rauber in the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for July 31, 1947,

states that ramie has gone from the experimental to the developmental stage. According to the article, "the little ramie that was obtainable in the United States during the war was put to use in stern-tube packing on ocean-going vessels. Mainly because of its strength, in Canada and Great Britain it was used also for parachute harness." Sea Island Mills, Inc. has pioneered in this country in the development of unmixed ramie fabrics for wearing apparel, while American Viscose Corporation is reported to have developed fabrics of mixed ramie and rayon, according to the article.

According to reports, one Florida producer has already exported about 250,000 pounds of undegummed fiber to Switzerland. Another also has received orders from Switzerland and from Italy amounting to almost 45 tons a month. In addition, commercial shipments have been made to Anciens Etablissements Duparquet Freres et Cie near Lyons, France, "oldest and largest of French ramie companies."

Ramie acreage in Florida has doubled in the last two years and it is the author's opinion that one company, Newport Industries, has reached the point of profitable operation, or is close to it. Other companies mentioned are Florida Ramie Products Corporation, Belle Glade, Florida; Sea Island Mills, at Moore Haven; and Ramie Mills of Florida, at Zellwood.

The Peter J. Schweitzer Company of New York, said to be the second largest maker of cigarette paper in the world, has a present program calling for 10,000 acres of ramie for use in cigarette paper. "The fiber is cut up into quarter-inch lengths and the gums are readily removed in the chemical processes incident to the making of paper. . . . Of course, the success of the Schweitzer project will depend on whether it can produce ramie paper stock at a cost comparable to that of the raw material it now uses."

Outside of Florida, "most interesting development" is that of the American Ramie Company with offices in New Orleans and New York (Brereton), which is developing and will exploit "a combination deleaser, harvester, and decorticator," which is pulled through the field by a tractor. In tests at Atmore, Alabama, in May and at Covington, Louisiana, in June, the ramie was somewhat tangled as it came from the machine and had "a good bit of bark and shive adhering to it," but it is believed that this defect can be easily overcome.

In April the United States Department of Commerce (Office of Technical Services) announced it will provide more than \$50,000 to supplement other funds advanced by the Department of Agriculture and by the State of Florida for research into all phases of ramie cultivation and processing.

The author states that achievement of lower growing and processing costs is "the heart of the industry's economic problem," that coordination is needed in ramie's development.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NOTES

DR. SMITH NAMED TO RESEARCH POST

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.- Appointment of Dr. Leonard Smith of Washington as acting director of utilization research of the National Cotton Council, effective Sept. 1, was announced today by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice president. Dr. Smith will succeed Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., who is leaving the council to head the Department of Economics of the University of Mississippi. Joining the council

staff in October 1945, Dr. Smith has been director of the technical services section of the research division and supervised the gathering of much of the technical evidence used in support of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.
Journal of Commerce, N. Y., July 7, 1947, p. 10

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE FOUNDATION RAISES FUND

The New England Textile Foundation has passed the goal of \$250,000 of its 1946-47 campaign to raise funds to assist New England textile schools, grant scholarships, increase teachers' salaries, and provide improved equipment. Similar campaigns are planned for the next three years.

Daily News Record, July 18, 1947, p. 28

TEXAS COMPANY PROVIDES FELLOWSHIP AT GEORGIA TECH

A \$1,500 fellowship in textile lubrication has been granted to Georgia Tech by the Texas Company. Most fruitful topic according to Dean Sweigert, would probably be a study of spindle power relations with varying package weights, lubricants, and speeds.

Daily News Record, July 16, 1947

HAYWARD APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE

Bertrand W. Hayward has been appointed director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute effective July 1. Dean Cox becomes his associate. Mr. Hayward graduated from Colby College, received an M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia, and a Ph.D. from Harvard. After teaching in Maine, he has been a visiting lecturer on secondary education at the University of Connecticut and Harvard.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, July 10, 1947, p. 53

JELLEME JOINS U. S. RUBBER

W. O. Jelleme has joined the textile division of U. S. Rubber Company as assistant manager of new products.

Daily News Record, July 3, 1947, p. 28

ADMIRAL BYRD JOINS REEVES BROS. MILLS

Admiral Richard E. Byrd will become a director of Reeves Bros. Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., upon his retirement from active duty. He "plans to devote considerable time to research in cotton textiles for use in various climates in collaboration with Dr. Paul Siple." ("Byrd cloth" is manufactured by Reeves Mills).

Daily News Record, July 1, 1947, p. 1

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRICES CONTINUE DOWNWARD TREND

The price of grade 6 (chemical grade) linters, after jumping from 6.22 cents in October to 12.00 cents in December, has continued to decline until it was only 5.75 cents on August 5th. This compares with an average price for the 1946 crop year of 8.22 cents, and with average annual prices ranging from 3.02 cents (1943) to 3.78 cents (1945) for the crop years 1940-45.

(Based on Weekly Cotton Linters Review)

PRICE OF LINTERS PULP DECLINES

According to data given us by one of the cotton cellulose manufacturers, the price of purified linters, per pound, has been as follows during recent months.

October 1946	13.5 ¢	January 1947	19.0 ¢
November 1946	17.0 ¢	February, March,	
December 1946	21.0 ¢	April, 1947	17.0 ¢
		May through	
		July 1947	14.5 ¢

Dissolving wood pulp was quoted in March 1947 at 7.0 cents per pound for standard viscose grade, 7.4 cents for high-tenacity viscose grade, and 7.9 cents for acetate and cupra grade. It is believed that these prices are still in effect.

R I C E

RECORD CROP EXPECTED

A record rice crop of 75.5 million bushels is in prospect for this year as compared with the previous record production of 71.5 million bushels last year and an average of 58.2 million bushels in 1936-45. The estimated acreage of 1,636,000 acres is the largest in history, 3.3 percent greater than 1946, with all of the expansion in the Southern rice area. Seeded area is up 9 percent in Arkansas, 7 percent in Texas, and 2 percent in Louisiana, but is down 7 percent in California.

Crop Production, BAE, July 10, 1947

S W E E T P O T A T O E S

EXPECTED SWEETPOTATO CROP IS LOWEST SINCE 1940

A sweetpotato crop of 61.9 million bushels was indicated by the July 1st Crop Report, as compared with production of 66.8 million bushels in 1946 and an average production of 64.2 million bushels in 1936-45. Planted acreage for 1947 is the smallest since 1929 and 5 percent less than last year. The South Central Region, where a little more than one-half of the U. S. acreage is grown, is the only area showing a reduction in acreage with reductions ranging from 20 percent in Louisiana to 2 percent in Mississippi and Alabama. Increases of 5 to 9 percent are noted in Georgia, Florida, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Crop Production, BAE, July 10, 1947

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

NEW OIL REFINERY AT LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Cities Service Company and Continental Oil Company have organized Citcon Corporation to make solvent refined lubricating oils. They will build a plant with a daily production capacity of 6,000 barrels of 95 VI oils and which will house facilities for making various grades of bright stock, neutral oils, and fully refined crystalline waxes, beginning this fall on a 162-acre tract at Lake Charles, La. The new company will employ 500 persons.

New York Times, July 18, 1947

